

## ENDORSEMENT WAS UNANIMOUS

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
At a meeting of the trustees and directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association held yesterday afternoon in the Stangerwald building, it was unanimously voted to endorse L. E. Pinkham, whose term as president of the Board of Health expires next week, for reappointment to the office. Present were: J. F. Morgan, J. P. Cooke, H. P. Wood, R. F. Dillingham, L. T. Peck, W. M. Giffard, J. A. Kennedy, J. P. Posenauer, G. H. Robertson, E. I. Spaulding, E. B. Taylor, George W. Smith, F. L. Waldron, Edwin H. Paris, T. H. Petrie, F. W. Macfarlane, G. F. Bush, Robert Catton, George Angus, E. H. Paris was chosen to act as secretary.

J. F. Morgan opened the meeting by remarking that a great deal had been published in the papers of late about L. E. Pinkham. G. W. Smith had called on him and had stated his opinion that it would be a good thing for the business interests of the community for the business men to get together and discuss the matter of endorsing Pinkham for reappointment as president of the Board of Health. The present appointment would, he said, lapse next week. The meeting had not been called at the instance of Pinkham, but had been called by the two business bodies of the city. He hoped that the business men would deal with business matters and that it would steer clear of subjects which had caused recent newspaper comment. If Pinkham were endorsed, he could be summoned at once.

George W. Smith said that Pinkham had done good work as president of the Board of Health. He stood well with the United States quarantine officers and his record in the office had been honest and efficient. He didn't think that so hard a worker as Pinkham had proved himself to be could well be dispensed with by the community.

Smith proceeded to read a wireless from Hilo announcing that the Hilo Board of Trade and the Shippers' Wharf committee had endorsed Pinkham.

He also read a letter from the Coyne Brothers Co. and J. Hogg & Co. endorsing the reappointment and endorsement of Pinkham for the position.

On the street, he said, he had been stopped by a number of persons, including a clergyman of the Catholic church, and all of whom expressed their wish that the commercial bodies might see fit to endorse Pinkham for reappointment.

J. F. Morgan then invited a general discussion.

J. P. Cooke gave his hearty endorsement to Pinkham. He said that he had made an honest and capable official. He hoped that the meeting would be so conducted that what had been accomplished in the respect about Pinkham, who he sincerely hoped would be endorsed.

E. I. Spaulding endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker. The office in question was an important one as it affected the commercial and mercantile interests of the city. Under Pinkham the port had been an open one and Honolulu a busy city. These conditions justified Pinkham's endorsement by the meeting. He had proved himself to be an upright and efficient officer and had devoted his time and personal means to the good of the health of the community. Another good might be found for the office, but the speaker didn't see any reason why such a good man as the incumbent of the office shouldn't be reappointed. He considered that the press attacks on Pinkham had been manifestly unfair, cowardly and malicious and that they had been sustained by personal and political motives.

F. W. Macfarlane endorsed the previous speaker and said that Pinkham was the right man in the right place. He had worked in harmony with the Federal officials. The Federal matter was not for present consideration. If too much were said about it, it might cause the battleships to cut Honolulu out of their itinerary. Honolulu wanted the men and the ships and therefore the matter had better be dropped. There was no fear about it. He had seen no reason why such a good man as the incumbent of the office shouldn't be reappointed. He considered that the press attacks on Pinkham had been manifestly unfair, cowardly and malicious and that they had been sustained by personal and political motives.

E. H. Paris said that he had had only indirect business dealings with Pinkham. The way the affairs of the Board of Health had been administered by Pinkham had been of great value to the community, especially as it related to the keeping open of the port. He had cooperated with the Federal quarantine service and they had enjoyed the result. The result had been that in a trying time the port had been kept open. Local merchants had been able to get their goods in and to ship their products out, without any great degree of restraint. When a good man was in office it would be exceedingly foolish to drop him for the purpose of experimenting with somebody else. He was heartily in favor of Pinkham's endorsement.

Robert Catton had not been much connected with Pinkham in a business way. He would vote to endorse him, however, because he had kept the port open. Another reason why he would vote this way was because the Advertiser was so terribly down on him. W. M. Giffard didn't think that a better man could be found for the office than Pinkham.

W. Posenauer said that all men had their failings and that Pinkham had his. He had made a good president, however, and the speaker was in favor of reappointing him.

F. L. Waldron hoped to see Pinkham unanimously endorsed.

L. T. Peck said that he hadn't come into contact with Pinkham a great deal. The position of President of the Health Board required a practical man and one of great force. He had observed the health department, and had been led to the conclusion that it was efficiently and advantageously managed. Pinkham was resourceful, and had proved himself to be a man of ideas. He had failed deplorably in some of his utterances on matters outside his immediate province. The speaker had nothing to criticize in the way the

## THE LADY ON THE REEF AT WAIANAE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)  
That the schooner Lady was deliberately pirated is now certain. Word was received yesterday morning that there was a schooner on the reef off Waianae. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Deputy Sheriff Gilliland reported by telephone to Chief Taylor that he had made certain the identification of the schooner as the Lady and that two men had been seen to land from her and had fled to the hills. He reported that he had sent men out into the hills to find them.

As soon as it became known that the Lady was off Waianae yesterday, about noon, Captain Miller notified the police and at once started out with the James Makee to tow the Lady back to harbor. It was not then known that the Lady had been deserted and it was hoped that the pirates who had stolen her might be captured on the schooner. Police officers were therefore taken aboard the James Makee. At the same time officers were sent down the road to Waianae by automobile to head off the pirates if they should attempt to come into town that way. The telephone message from Deputy Sheriff Gilliland however rather put an end to the expectation that the men would be captured so easily. They may have already made their return by train back to Honolulu.

It seems now that the employees of Captain Miller who said that they were on board the Lady at 5 o'clock Sunday morning, while she was moored in the harbor were lying about it. It seems certain now that the Lady went out of the harbor as early as 1:30 in the morning Sunday morning under cover of darkness. It seems certain that these two men knew something about the plan to take the Lady out, and it is probable that warrants will be sworn out for them from the United States District Court and that they will have a hearing under the United States laws against piracy and the aiding and abetting of piracy.

Those who took the Lady seem to have been deceived off Waianae and drifted on to the reef.

At Lake yesterday afternoon it was reported that the Lady was fast; breaking up.

Board of Health had been run, and Pinkham seemed to him to be a general man to get along with. He had fallen down on his knees and fancies in connection with the Rapid Transit Co. and in this regard his statements had been scandalous and scurrilous. Mr. Peck had spoken to him, however, and trusted that he had shown him the error of his ways. He had no doubt that if reappointed Pinkham would continue to do good faithful work in the capacity of president.

J. A. Kennedy only had one objection to Pinkham. He was too officious in ordering the L-I steamers to be fumigated. He thought, however, that were he in Pinkham's place he would have done the same as the President of the Board of Health had done. The speaker thought that it would be impossible to get a better man than Pinkham, and that it would be hard to find one as good. He thought that all present should take a broad view of the situation and look the facts of the case squarely in the face.

E. H. Paris had always found Pinkham to be an honest, straightforward official. He had made an honest, energetic and efficient public servant. The speaker didn't think that minor infractions of the law should be taken into consideration in discussing the endorsement of Pinkham. He thought that the enemies of the man had been entirely vindictive. Good work such as Pinkham had done ought to be recognized. He heartily endorsed the endorsement of the office.

T. H. Petrie endorsed Pinkham. He had found him in his connection with him as a member of the Shippers' Wharf Committee an honest, efficient and effective officer of the Board of Health. He had kept the port clean, and had worked harmoniously with the Federal officials.

George Angus and G. H. Robertson were in favor of the endorsement of Pinkham.

B. F. Dillingham said that he thought that he had known Pinkham longer than anyone else here. He knew him as long ago as 1881, and had lived with him. Pinkham had worked in the employ of his railroad for a number of months, and had later secured an interest in the Pacific Hardware Co., of which concern he was made treasurer and for which he had worked strenuously for many years. Dillingham had always regarded Pinkham as a man with his peculiarities, as is the case with all men. He didn't agree with him on every point. He had often remarked of him during his incumbency, however, that he was one of the ablest presidents that the Board of Health had ever had. He was conscientious, and tried to do his duty in every particular. Pinkham had done much good without publishing the fact for the world to know. If all the charges made against him were well-founded he thought that his reappointment would be undesirable. He could bring to mind, however, no charge that had been proven which would cause him to vote against endorsement. He didn't know where a man was to be found who would fill the position as satisfactorily as Pinkham had done. If he had been dabbling in diplomatic matters, he ought to cut this out or he might involve the country in serious trouble. He had seen some reference to something of the kind in the public prints. Personally, he had had his differences with Pinkham, but would not let that prejudice his views on endorsement.

H. P. Wood said that Pinkham had made an efficient officer, and that he was worthy of endorsement.

This ended the discussion.

G. W. Smith moved that L. E. Pinkham be endorsed, and that a committee be appointed to convey word of the action of the meeting to the Governor. The motion passed without dissent, and the meeting adjourned.

## WHAT WOOLLEY WOULD DO IF BRYAN OR HUGHES IS NAMED

The Presidential campaign this summer may see John G. Woolley as one of the active figures in it. He looks on present conditions as presenting great opportunities to the great political parties, and platforms and nominations may so shape themselves as to bring Mr. Woolley to the stump in advocacy of the Republican nominee. By possibility they might so shape themselves as to put him in the ranks of the Democratic spellbinders.

### IF BRYAN IS NOMINATED.

"I don't know what I shall do in regard to the Presidential campaign," said Mr. Woolley yesterday, when asked in relation to a suggestion that he had plans for his work during the coming summer that would bring him into the campaign. "I don't know what the situation is in detail. In fact I have no plans. If the Democratic party at its convention in Denver, should take the right attitude toward the prohibition movement, and if its nominees commanded themselves, and there was nothing else in the platform to keep me out, I can see how I might support the ticket. I don't know what the attitude of those who will make the platform and the nominations is on the subject. I have been informed that Bryan will not favor any expression in the platform on this subject. But I may have been misinformed. Bryan is an abstainer, I know, and he is at enmity with the liquor traffic, for he has told me so. But I do not know what his attitude on the subject of giving countenance in the platform to the movement that is manifesting itself in so many parts of the country and in so many ways, will be. Neither do I know how much influence he will have on the making of the platform of the party at Denver."

### IF HUGHES WERE NAMED.

"If Hughes should be nominated by the Republicans on a platform that indicated that the party was ready to do what was right in regard to the great movement of the people on the liquor question, and with other features of the platform as they should be, I think I could support Hughes with considerable enthusiasm. In saying this I do not mean to stultify myself. I do not mean that a mere plank in either platform that is right on this particular measure will bring me to the support of either party. I have some views and convictions on other subjects. The general attitude and the nominees of a party must be given some consideration. As it looks to me, with the present position prohibition holds in the outlook of the American people, there is no reason why the Prohibition party, unless driven to it by the other parties, should nominate presidential candidates this year. Still this is a long distance opinion, and may not be a correct one. More intimate knowledge of conditions may show it not to be a good one. The Prohibition party, together with other organizations and other people, during the past forty years, has brought and kept the question and its moral aspects and their moral duties before the American people, until the American people has taken up the question in its own way, and is solving it in its own way, in some localities by state prohibition, and in some by local option. The Prohibition party has brought the question to the point where it cannot be ignored—where it must be met and handled. Yet it may be that the Prohibition Party may be compelled by the other parties to put up candidates to keep the question before the people. If both parties should ignore the subject, if the Republican party should incorporate in its platform another Raster Resolution, declaring its belief in personal liberty in such a way as to make it plain that it was willing to get the liquor votes at any price, then it might and probably would be the duty of the Prohibition party to put up candidates."

### A SATISFACTORY PLANK.

"I don't ask the Democratic and Republican parties to put out and out prohibition planks in their platform. If they will declare their determination not to longer permit federal interference with the prohibition laws and sentiment, as expressed in state prohibition, and in local option—if they will declare their determination to prevent in the future the handicapping of these laws in their operation by the federal protection of practical violations of those laws—I will be satisfied. The sentiment of the people is working the question out in the various localities in the way best suited to their localities. The federal government ought not to interfere in this. The Democratic and the Republican parties ought to declare that it shall not."

### THE ONLY DEFINITE PLANS.

"But after all, these are only general views that I have thought out. I know very little at first hand or at close range of the conditions that exist. The only definite plans I have are that I shall leave here April 21 on the Hiloian and shall go right on through to my home in Chicago. I shall leave my wife there and go on to New York where I have a number of engagements to speak. Among other things there is to be an International Congress on the Temperance question at Saratoga Springs from June 14 to 18, which I shall attend. Then I will go back to Chicago. Within a short time then the great parties will have framed their platforms and made their nominations, and I shall then be able to determine my plans further. In the fall, probably after the election, Mrs. Woolley and I go to St. Louis to visit our son who is the physician to the Royal family of Spain. He is coming back to the states late in the summer for his wife and child and he has insisted that Mrs. Woolley and I go back with them for a visit."

### THE POLICE CLOSED IWILEI RESORTS LAST EVENING

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Sheriff Iaukea and Chief Taylor at 5 o'clock last night drove through Iwilei and, stopping at every house or abiding place where it was known an infringement of the law was customary, gave orders that with the beginning of today all such violations should cease and also gave warning to each and every citizen, French, Swiss, German, American, Porto Rican and Japanese, perhaps one hundred and fifty or more, that should any further infractions be observed there would be arrests, wholesale arrests if necessary, and strenuous prosecution, whether such illegal conduct was discovered in the district or elsewhere in town.

Up past the Oahu prison went the back, past the pineapple works near where there used to be a number of resorts until they were moved further along by the Sheriff so as not to be in view of young people going to work at the cannery; through the main thoroughfare of the much talked of region, and through the alleys, and so to the Japanese section, the Sheriff and the Chief quietly giving notice to close.

In some cases there were inquiries as to when the district would again be permitted to open, but the police were not answering questions; they were giving orders and warning that there would be no tolerance; if the law was broken arrests must follow and the

### TRADE WITH SEATTLE.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: One of the heaviest shipments of Western goods sent to Hawaii this season went on the Columbian yesterday, the consignment consisting of a thousand sacks and 500 crates of potatoes and 500 sacks and 250 crates of lemons. The order was placed with the house making the shipment nearly a month ago, and the stock has been ready to leave for the last fortnight, but has been delayed by the series of accidents which have befallen the boats in the Hawaiian trade.

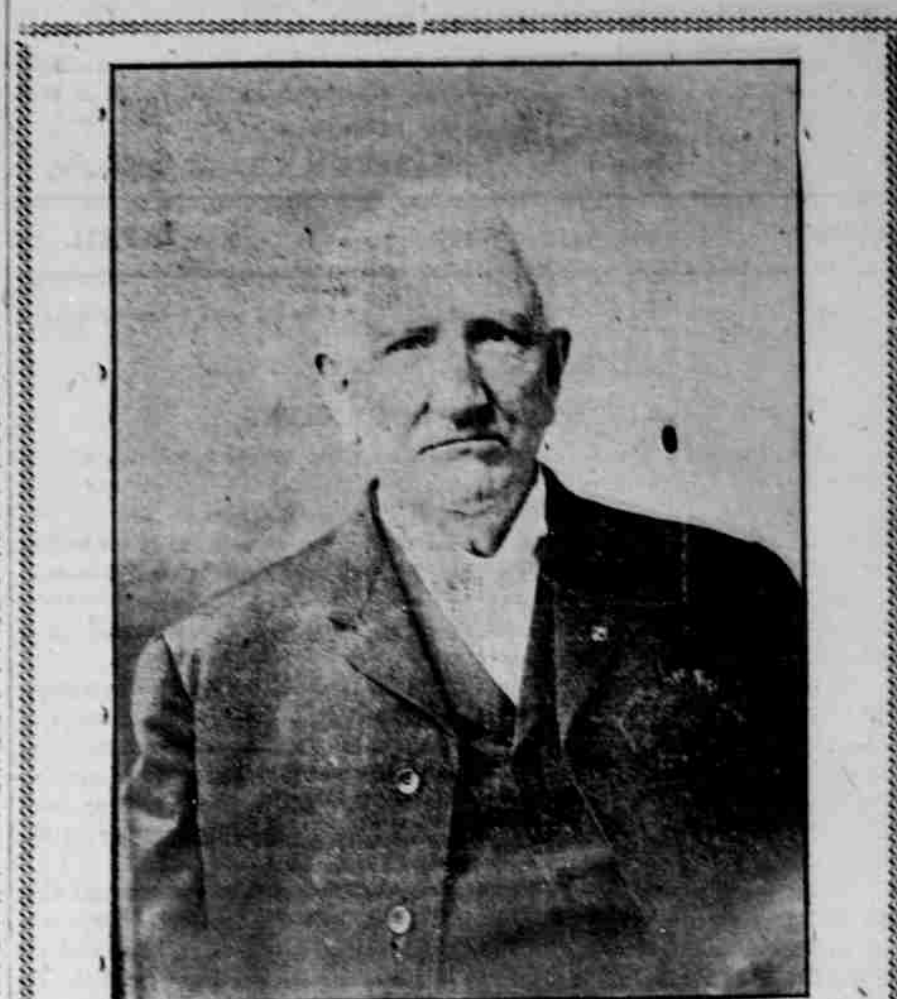
### EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A private letter just received from San Francisco states that on March 23, at 11 o'clock a. m., that city was visited by an earthquake shock severe enough to alarm many people.

### DON'T NEGLECT A COLD.

Perhaps you believe you will be able to throw off every cold you contract. You may have done so many times before, and yet the very next cold may develop into pneumonia. You can not always tell the condition of your system, and it is better to take precaution than to risk this dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will promptly cure your cold and leave your system in a healthy condition. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## GENERAL PRATT ON THE EDUCATION OF INDIANS



BRIGADIER GENERAL R. H. PRATT, FOUNDER OF THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

"Old woman's work" is what General Sherman called the education of the Indian at the time that Captain Pratt, U. S. A., was detailed to remain on duty at Hampton Institute and assist General Armstrong, who had become interested in the Indian problem through the admission to Hampton of seventeen young Indian students, the first who had ever voluntarily entered a white school. Old woman's work it was termed by the bluff commander of the army, but as a result of that early work on the part of Captain Pratt, now Brigadier General Pratt, Carlisle was founded and has grown into the greatest factor in the solving of the Indian problem. Mainly through Carlisle, indeed, the problem has been solved, the seed sown there during the past thirty years resulting in such conditions as are found among the Indians of Oklahoma and the Territory, where the aborigine in industry, education and thrift is on a par with his white neighbor.

General Pratt is visiting in Honolulu and his story of the work of Carlisle, of which he was a great part, is an interesting one. From the inception, when it met with the opposition of General Sherman, until the present time, when its opponents are very many and its work minimized and misrepresented by officials high in the government, the progress of Carlisle has been hampered; but it has grown steadily in spite of obstacles and ranks today as one of the great educational centers of the United States.

The choice of Carlisle for the school was due mainly to the action of General Sherman in withdrawing the army cavalry school from there as a rebuke to the ministers of the town, who petitioned the War Department to have the Sunday parades stopped because they attracted so many people, who came to listen to the band. Thus the barracks were lonely and deserted when the idea occurred to Captain Pratt to utilize the building for the school, an appropriation for which he was trying to get through Congress. General Sherman was rather dubious concerning the town of Carlisle for anything and to forestall any complaints from there it was arranged that the citizens should be required to petition for the use of the barracks in that way. Thus the school went to Carlisle, which is famous now mainly because the school is there.

Then the work of inducing the Indians to surrender their children for three years was commenced, the first effort being made at the Rosebud agency in Dakota. Here, at first the Indians refused to have anything to do with the scheme, stating that all white men are liars and refusing to believe that the betterment of the Indian children was intended. The officer argued at great length with the Indians, finally winning over Spotted Tail, Two Strike, White Thunder and Milk, the leading chiefs. After that it was easy.

On the way East with the children, all of whom retained their Indian costumes, the party was the center of attention, crowds turning out to see them at every station along the line. The party arrived at Carlisle in November 1879, only to find that of all the supplies that had been requisitioned, clothes, books, and other necessities, the only thing that had reached the school was a church organ. This was not needed, for the first few days anyway, as a barber had been called in to cut the long hair of the children and there was walling over the operation every day and far into the nights.

Of his trying experiences in those days, General Pratt has little to say. To dwell, however, on the steady progress made by the Indians, of the quick way in which they learned to speak English, of the readiness with which they took up their manual training work, of the organization of the first band and the way in which the boys took to football. The success of the Carlisle football squad, particularly, is a source of pride to the old soldier.

General Pratt presents very vigorously the Wild West shows, the Indian villages at the expositions and the other attempts to give the impression that the Indian of today is the uncouth savage of a generation ago, just as the Hawaiian Promotion Committee resent the flooding of the country with pictures of hula dancers and grass huts as typical of Hawaii of today.

"We seem to have a pride in keeping the Indian crude and rough," he said, "that we may place him as a feature in exhibitions. There is no hesitation, either, in officially favoring the educated young Indians being prominent in these exhibitions and then in officially calling public attention to such educated Indians with a view to disparaging their education."

The presence of an Indian village at the Chicago exposition was combated strongly by General Pratt, who refused to allow any Carlisle students to take a part in it, although it was under the direction of the Indian Bureau. Instead, General Pratt took the entire school, over five hundred pupils, to the exposition by special train and allowed them to spend a week in Chicago without any expense to the government. The situation between him and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at this time grew so strained that he offered to resign and rejoin his regiment, which was not allowed.

At St. Louis, the Secretary of the Interior blocked all attempts of General Pratt to repeat his Chicago success, wild Indians being the dominating feature, and the same was before the case at Omaha, Carlisle being stopped from taking any part as a school, although Carlisle graduates were encouraged to appear in paint and feathers.

"The graduates of Carlisle are doing well," declares the General, "in spite of the reports circulated in Sunday newspapers to the contrary. Official reports prove this and the reports are the more important because prepared by officials not friendly to the school."

Philadelphia Inquirer: When it comes to wearing the shamrock all men of Irish blood are completely justified, but it is a little difficult to find Kalaianale, of Hawaii, and Kuenterman, of the beer district in Milwaukee thus adorned. Any color so it's green seems to be the motto.

### FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write 'Oh! this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money.'—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it—sold by all chemists everywhere."